



## EXCURSION to CANBERRA - Wednesday 2 September 2015

### Canberra Excursion – Wednesday, 2 September

En route to Canberra, Australia's national capital city, to visit the Australian War Memorial and Parliament House.



### Canberra's Capital Flags

Presented by Ralph Bartlett, ICV 26 Organising Committee, Flags Australia.

On Wednesday 2 September 2015, ICV 26 participants travelled to Canberra to visit the Australian War Memorial and Parliament House. Ralph Bartlett, made a presentation on the buses about several Canberra flags. This paper sets out the history of the flags of Canberra, based on the notes prepared for the illustrated talk on the buses.

Federation of the six colonies in Australia occurred on 1 January 1901, and there was great rivalry as to whether Sydney or Melbourne would become the new nation's capital. The political compromise was Section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution, which states that the new Federal Parliament will decide upon a rural location no closer than 100 miles from Sydney, within an area excised from New South Wales, free of cost to the Commonwealth, covering an area of at least 100 square miles<sup>1</sup>. Until such a location was agreed upon, Melbourne was to serve as the temporary Federal Capital, sitting in Victoria's Parliament House. The exact location was not able to be decided prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

After seven years of searching sites across south-east NSW, the Federal Parliament selected the Yass-Canberra district on 8 October 1908 as the location for the permanent capital city of Australia.<sup>2</sup> The *Seat of Government Act – 1908* became law on 14 December 1908. Several more months of surveying work followed to determine the exact location for the Federal Capital within the Yass-Canberra district. Between late October and early December 1909, the Federal and New South Wales Parliaments passed legislation establishing the location and size of the Federal Capital Territory within which the capital city would be built on rural land (rather than an established town). On 1 January 1911, the Federal Capital Territory came into existence with an area of 900 square miles (2,330 square kilometres).

In April 1911, the Federal Government announced an international design competition for the new Federal Capital. The winning design was announced on 23 May 1912, and the designer was an American architect, Walter Burley Griffin, of Chicago, Illinois, USA.<sup>3</sup> The winning design drawings were prepared by his wife, Marion Mahony Griffin, an architect herself. The drawings contained a remarkable geometric layout, which has been attributed to the claimed theosophical leanings of both people.<sup>4</sup> Central to their joint vision are the sight lines of the Parliamentary Triangle, that can be seen from the axial vantage point of Mt. Ainslie Lookout.

On 12 March 1913, Lady Denman, wife of the Governor-General, Lord Denman stood upon a dais placed over the foundation stone on what is now Capital Hill, within what is now [the current] Parliament House, and declared, "*I name the capital of Australia, Canberra*", and added, "*the accent is on the Can*".<sup>5</sup> Construction of the basic elements of Canberra's layout and the initial buildings took another 14 years, until 9 May 1927, when H.R.H. The Duke of York, later King George VI, opened the Federal Parliament House in Canberra, exactly 26 years after its first sitting in Melbourne. Australia now had a permanent national capital city, thereby fulfilling the requirements of Section 125 of the Constitution.

Fast forward to now, 2015, and in a coincidence of history, we, ICV 26, are today travelling to Canberra, just short of 26 years after an earlier ICV, the 13<sup>th</sup>, visited Australia, and met in Melbourne, just like the first Federal Parliament, and the first raising of Australia's Flag.

No sooner had Canberra opened for business then the Commonwealth Department of Defence asked authorities to start to think about the Arms for this new city, which could also be used on the newly launched ship, HMAS Canberra. On 9 September 1927 a competition was launched to design a Coat-of-Arms for the Federal Capital Commission (FCC) and the City of Canberra. None of the 35 entries was deemed acceptable and Sydney heraldry expert, Mr C. R. Wylie was commissioned. His design was sent to London and a slightly modified design was granted by a Royal Warrant issued by the College of Arms on 8 October 1928, with supporters and a crest being added on 7 November 1928. Originally the motto was in Latin; *Pro Rege, Lege, et Grege*, but this was changed in August 1929 to the motto in English.<sup>5</sup>



Canberra Coat of arms 1928

Australian Aboriginals and the later European settlement of Australia.

The Arms consist of a blue shield with the Sword of Justice crossed with a parliamentary mace, representing the shared authority of Government and Parliament, above a Castle representing the great city Canberra was expected to grow to, all above the Rose of York badge, representing the Duke of York's opening of Parliament.

Above the shield is a crest: a portcullis (castle gate), representing Westminster Palace, the home of the British Parliament. Below the Shield is a ribbon reading, "*For the King the Law and the People*".

At the top of the crest and on the Shield is the Imperial (Tudor) Crown, to represent the British Crown. Two Swans, one black and one white are used as supporters, representing the indigenous

Knowing that the Canberra Coat-of-Arms was going to be granted, the Federal Capital Commission ordered six city flags showing the full Arms in the centre of a maroon, or blood red field. These flags measured 4 x 6 feet (122 cm x 183 cm), a proportion of 2:3. The flags were made by Piggott Bros. & Co. in Bishopsgate, London, at the request of the Australian High Commissioner. The flags arrived in Canberra in 1930, and one was flown outside the FCC Office in Central Square, Acton, Canberra until 1958.<sup>7</sup>

A version of this flag with a blue field was also made, but was never officially used.<sup>8</sup>



Photo: [http://www.museumsandgalleries.act.gov.au/cmag/armorial\\_bearings.html](http://www.museumsandgalleries.act.gov.au/cmag/armorial_bearings.html)  
Federal Capital Commission Flag 1929 – 58



Commemorative “City–Territory” Ceremonial Flag – 1938 or 1952

Photos: Ralph G.C. Bartlett

On 29 July 1938, the Federal Capital Territory changed its name to the Australian Capital Territory.<sup>9</sup>

A ceremonial “City–Territory” banner has been discovered showing a reduced size Canberra City Coat-of-Arms above the words; “*CITY OF CANBERRA*” and “*AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY*”, all in yellow on a lighter maroon coloured field. The proportions of this flag were 1:2, with a gold fringe.<sup>10</sup>



Following the ascension of Queen Elizabeth II to the throne in early 1952, the text on the scroll at the base of Canberra’s Coat-of-Arms was changed to “*For the Queen the Law and the People*”.

This change to the Coat-of-Arms’ motto was also made to the Canberra Flag and flown from 1958, when the first produced flags ceased being flown in central square, Acton.

The amended flag was used until 25 March 1993.



City of Canberra Flag 1958–93

Photo: Ralph G.C. Bartlett



On 11 May 1989 self-government started in the Australian Capital Territory with the first sitting of the Legislative Assembly. This event reignited earlier attempts to design and adopt a distinctive flag for the ACT. Prior to self-government, between October 1984 and May 1985, the then ACT House of Assembly held a competition to design a flag for use by the Assembly itself. Despite declaring a winning design, this flag was never adopted by the ACT House of Assembly.<sup>11</sup> Further competitions were held in 1988 and 1992.



Australian Capital Territory Flag – Graphics: Ralph Kelly (Flags Australia)

The winning designs of these three competitions were included with one other design in a plebiscite of ACT voters,<sup>12</sup> and resulted in a design by Ivo Ostyn being accepted. This design is divided vertically 1/3 Australian Blue along the hoist, containing the Southern Cross in white, and 2/3 in the fly, containing a simplified version of the City of Canberra Coat-of-Arms. This flag became the official flag for the ACT on 25 March 1993.

After just over a century of development, Canberra the “Bush Capital” of Australia, now has a coat-of-arms but no flag, and lies within a Commonwealth Territory that has a flag but no Coat-of-Arms.<sup>13</sup>

## END NOTES

- 1 “The Bush Capital”, by Roger Pegrum (Hale & Iremonger Pty. Ltd. 1983), p.36-37.
- 2 *Ibid.* p.136-141.
- 3 *Ibid.* p.156-157.
- 4 An Australian architect, Peter Proudfoot, in 1994 wrote, “The Secret Plan of Canberra: Masonic Architecture of Australia’s Capital”, which claimed that the geometrical lines of Canberra were influenced by ancient spiritual idea, crystal iconography and *feng shui*, as well as the established attribution to the “City Beautiful” and “Garden City” architectural movements. In 2008, Evelynne Brown gave a lecture to the Australian section of the Theosophical Society in which she suggested that the design concepts used by Walter and Marion Griffin could be explained by theosophical principles, though their first contact with the Theosophical Society was not until 1926. The contribution of Marion Mahony Griffin to the Canberra design has only been fully recognised since about 1998, when Anne Watson edited, “Beyond Architecture: Marion Mahony and Walter Burley Griffin”.
- 5 Roger Pegrum *op. cit.* p.175.
- 6 See official drawing at <http://www.cmag.com.au/collection/items/armorial-bearings/detail> and The Australian Heraldry Society’s “*Members Circular*” Issue 159 – March, April & May 2013 – Centenary of Canberra
- 7 Information previously shown on the website of Canberra’s City Museum and Gallery, sited and copied in early 2015. The FCC office, later to become the Dept. of the Interior, and Central Square in Acton were originally located on the Molonglo River flats, on Lennox Crossing road, at the southern end of today’s Acton Peninsula, before being demolished in the early 1960s as part of the construction and flooding of today’s Lake Burley Griffin.
- 8 Refer to: “The Canberra Times”, Saturday, 19 January 1974, p.7
- 9 Refer to: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States\\_and\\_territories\\_of\\_Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_territories_of_Australia)
- 10 It is not known for certain when this ceremonial flag was made, possibly to commemorate the Territory’s official change of name. It was purchased by Ralph Kelly at an auction together with other items, including other flags, that suggest they were made to be used in military parade for the planned Royal Visit to Australia by HRH Princess Elizabeth in 1952, which was cancelled when King George VI died suddenly while she was en route to Australia.
- 11 “Crux Australis” Vol. 2, No. 2 / 8, October 1985, p.30-37, and  
“Crux Australis” Vol. 9, No. 2-38, April-June 1993, p.93
- 12 “Crux Australis” Vol. 9, No. 2-38, April-June 1993, p.93
- 13 “Quest for a ‘relevant’ coat of arms” at: <http://www.canberratimes.com.au/act-news/quest-for-a-relevant-coat-of-arms-20130814-2rw2s.html>

## Australian War Memorial Annex – 11:30 am – 12:45 pm

The first stop in Canberra was the Australian War Memorial Annex, in Mitchell, where the staff laid out various examples of flags held in its collection, and gave us a presentation on how they conserve and preserve these items.

Some of these were:

### Regimental Colour : Richmond Company, Victorian Volunteer Rifle Corps (1861–84)



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RELAWM17162.001 AWM

Access Number - RELAWM17162.001

Photo: <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C223105>

Single sided Colour made from two pieces of cream silk, satin weave fabric joined with a single seam 28-31 cm below upper edge. The machine stitched seam joins two selvages together. The upper edge of the flag is also a selvedge; the width of the bolt of fabric being approximately 110 cm. The lower edge of the flag has a cut, raw edge with no hemming or turning before being incorporated into the silk borders, except at the hoist edge. The fly edge is turned and hemmed towards the face of the flag. The hoist edge has been unevenly cut and folded once along the edge, wrong sides together. The colour is bordered on three sides with strips of emerald green silk satin; the upper and lower fly sections joined with a diagonal seam. The inner and outer edges of the borders are edged with narrow gold Russia braid, although there are sections missing. A line of Russia braid also extends along the inner edge of the hoist. The centre of the colour is richly decorated with silk, gold and silver bullion embroidered appliques, all handstitched and most backed with paper or linen. The applique at the top is a green silk banderole bearing 'VICTORIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS' in bullion thread. Below this, an applique of the Royal Standard in blue and red silk, gold lace and bullion thread and beneath this, a pair of embroidered bullion rifles, two upward pointed bayonets and a blue silk banderole bearing the Company's motto in Latin, 'FAMAM EXTENDERE FACTIS' which translates as 'fame will extend our good deeds'. In the centre are two crossed lengths of brown silk ribbon with two gold bullion wire tassels extending down from trefoil shaped plaited gold braid. At the bottom is an apricot silk banderole bearing 'RICHMOND COMPANY' embroidered in gold bullion wire. The lower left fly corner has been previously repaired using khaki green silk and cotton sateen.

This Regimental colour is one of a pair presented to Captain Septimus Martin of the Richmond Volunteer Rifles on 2 February 1861, at the Richmond cricket ground by the ladies of Richmond. This committee of women were wives, relatives and influential people connected with the Corps. The colours are believed to have been made by a Mrs Campion from Sandridge, Melbourne, a noted seamstress, also credited with making at least one other set of colours for the Castlemaine company and possibly also the Kyneton colours. The colours were designed by George Bouchier Richardson. Only four sets of colours were issued to the volunteer forces in Victoria after they were raised in 1859. The colours may have been used at the yearly volunteer encampments but their use was limited and they remained at the Company's drill hall following the demise of the Corps in 1884. Later army units raised in Richmond used the colours in parades and they made an appearance at the unveiling of the 22 Battalion roll of honour for the First World War in July 1923. The colours were eventually laid up at St Phillip's Church, Collingwood in 1928 and were moved to the Richmond Town Hall in 1967. The Richmond Colours are the oldest surviving Australian Colours.

### China Boxer Uprising – Federation Era Embroidery



Able Seaman S H Priest, New South Wales Naval Contingent, Boxer Uprising c.1900-1901 AWM Access Number - RELAWM16858 Overall: 560 mm x 530 mm

Chinese hand embroidered cloth on a midnight blue cotton ground. The embroidery is executed in long and satin stitch with overlaid diagonal stitches that give a quilted effect to the larger areas of embroidery. The centre shows an unofficial Australian coat-of-arms, with a blue shield edged with silver thread, divided into four quarters. Embroidered on the quarters in white and pale brown thread are a sheep with a golden fleece, sailing ship, crossed pick and shovel, and a wheat sheaf. Above is a pink rising sun with silver thread rays, emerging from a silver thread sea. Beneath is a red and white scroll with black lettering 'ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.'

To the right of the shield is a Chinese representation of a 'kangaroo', in white, looking rather like a rat. The fur, eyes and whiskers are finely worked. To the left is an 'emu' with finely worked feathers in white and light brown. The wing feathers are edged with silver thread and the bird resembles a water fowl.

There are four flags with silver thread poles angled behind the shield and animals. Two represent what became the Australian red ensign after Federation, and two the so-called Australian Federation Flag, the chief symbol of the political movement in the 1880s and 90s to federate the Australian colonies. Geometric patterns are embroidered beneath the scroll, in greens and purple, together with pale green fruits and a leaf.



This embroidery was brought back to Australia by Able Seaman S Horace Priest after his service with the New South Wales Naval Contingent sent to the Boxer Uprising in China in 1900-1901. Members of the contingent found that the Chinese would undertake the most intricate embroidery for very little money, so they commissioned a number of embroideries to decorate their barracks in Peking in November 1900. They had difficulty in conveying descriptions of a kangaroo and emu to the Chinese, as can be seen in the resulting animals on this embroidery.

**‘For Our Brave Boys’**



Patriotic Australian Red Ensign (Photo: Ralph G.C. Bartlett)

AWM Access Number - RELAWM48890 Overall (flag only): 178 mm height x 245 mm width

A small silkscreened red Australian ensign, with a depiction of an injured Australian soldier in early war uniform with a walking stick and an arm in a sling, above the title 'FOR OUR / BRAVE BOYS'. In the bottom right of the flag is the term 'REGISTERED'. The flag is adhered to a dowel

No specific history is associated with this flag. It bears evidence of cheap and hurried production, using low quality cotton and roughly cut dowels, and is typical of the type of flags (Union Jacks and Australian flags) which were mass produced for the use of farewelling and welcoming home troop ships. This particular example was likely produced for homecoming, as it shows a wounded soldier. The manufacturer is not noted.

**Australian “WW.I Western Front” Red Ensign – Commemorative hand-waver size**



*“Famous battlefields of the Australian Forces”* (Photo: Ralph G.C. Bartlett)  
AWM Access Number - RELAWM21154 Overall (flag only): 260 mm height x 425 mm width



Small calico printed flag in the form of the red ensign superimposed with a map of the United Kingdom and the Western Front and the wording 'Famous Battlefields of the Australian Forces'. Printed through the centre of the stars are the names of well-known areas such as Gallipoli, Flanders and Palestine. It is attached to a thin piece of dowel broken in half. The provenance of this object is unknown.

### Australian WW.I Headquarters Blue Ensign – 1918



AWM Access Number: RELAWM15057

Used by the World War I Commander of Australian Imperial Forces on the Western Front in Europe, Lieutenant General, Sir John Monash, between June–November 1918. This was Monash's personal command flag, and is the only known example of the Australian blue ensign being officially used by the Australian Army on a permanent basis during World War I, other than occasional use on parades.

### British Empire Flag, signed by freed WWII POWs at Changi Prison, Singapore - Aug. 1945



AWM Access Number: RELAWM32165

(Photo: Ralph G.C. Bartlett)

This is an example of the Empire Flag, which consists of a British white ensign with the coat of arms of South Africa, Canada and Australia (1908 version), with four white stars on the St. George Cross for New Zealand and the Star of India badge. This is one of a series of souvenir flags that was first used in 1919, and is regarded as being used primarily to commemorate Empire Day, especially in Australia, Canada and Great Britain. There are several variants of the design with different coats of arms and this particular flag was probably made in 1937 to commemorate the Coronation of King George VI. Full information on the Empire Flag is in the ICV27 lecture “A Flag for Empire” by Ralph Kelly.



A photograph of Sekhar Chakrabati at the AWM Annex examining the flag demonstrates the relatively small size of most surviving examples of the Empire Flag. (Photo: Ralph Kelly)

### **Italian Army Flag captured in North Africa – January–February 1941**

Italian Army Flag (reverse side) taken from Tobruk. The linen flag is an Italian tricolour printed in even vertical stripes of green, (nearest the hoist) white and red.

The flag's basic design is very similar to the naval ensign ('Bandiera da Guerra'), except for their proportions (2x3 for the Army and 3x5 for the Navy). Both flags are distinguished from the standard Italian national flag of the period 1861-1946, by having a crown above the Arms of Savoy which appear in the central stripe, on the obverse side.

This flag, captured by Australian troops of the 6<sup>th</sup> Division AIF, in January 1941, has written on the white stripe – Bardia, Tobruk, Derna and Bengnas (presumably Benghazi). These were all the towns in North Africa captured by Allied Forces in Operation Compass (3 January – 6 February 1941). These were the first land battles fought by Australian troops in WWII.



(Photo: Ralph G.C. Bartlett)

**Autographed good luck flag from Lae, New Guinea : Imanaka Kinzo (1942-43)**



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

REL/02995

AWM Access Number: RELAWM02995  
Photo: <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C157676>

Japanese soldier's autographed national flag with numerous signatures in black ink. Apart from the traditional wish for good-fortune in time of war and the words 'A gift to Mr Imanaka Kinzeo' there is the name of a company, the Hodogaya Chemical Industry Corporation, on the far left side of the flag. The recipient of the flag is likely to have been an employee of the company and the signatories his fellow workers.

Captured by NX79293 Private Lyle George Baker, of 2/33rd Battalion, at Lae 1943. Baker enlisted in December 1941 and he was killed in action in Borneo on 6 July 1945.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

REL/09748

Japanese 'Civilian' Marker Flag, captured at Tarakan, Borneo, in May 1945, Gunner Jack Cocks, of the Australian 53<sup>rd</sup> Anti-Aircraft Regiment.  
AWM Access Number: RELAWM09748  
Photos: AWM (left) & Ralph G.C. Bartlett (above)



## Fragment of Boxing Kangaroo Flag : UNMCTT. (1990's)



AWM Access Number: RELAWM25400  
Photo: Ralph G.C. Bartlett  
<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C323925>

Frayed grey and yellow coloured remnant of a nylon boxing kangaroo flag. Manufacturer's label reads, 'APPROVED ORIGINAL DESIGN AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGE 1983 LTD.'.

Used by members of the Australian Army involved in mine clearance in Afghanistan.

### Afghanistan/Pakistan (UNMCTT), 1989-1993

The UNMCTT (United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team) originally consisted of contingents from nine countries, but only Australia remained by 1992. Its activities are conducted under the auspices of the Geneva based UN Coordinator for Afghanistan (UNOCA). The original purpose was to train Pakistan based Afghan refugees in mine and ordnance recognition and basic clearance techniques. In January 1991, this broadened to include the planning and supervision of mine clearance activities in Afghanistan. In July 1993, Australia announced it would withdraw from HQ UNOCA and extracted its teams in December 1993.

## Australian War Memorial – 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

After visiting the Annex, participants travelled to the main Australian War Memorial (AWM). Lunch was provided in the Western Courtyard on arrival and participants then viewed the public areas of the AWM in small groups or individually. The AWM is both a war memorial and a large military history museum. The museum is arranged by the conflicts in which Australians have served. There are a number of flags in the First World War gallery and flags are also located in the other galleries. The AWM does not glorify warfare, but acknowledges the contribution of Australian soldiers, sailors and airmen and educates the public about the conflicts they engaged in. 2015 was significant as it was the centenary of the Gallipoli landing by the ANZACs. Some photos taken on the day:



AWM Memorial Courtyard



Regimental Colour 49<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion



French Lebanon and trumpet pennant. 1940-41



Boer flag captured by British troops on 4 April 1900 at Boshof, South African Republic



Detail from *The departure of the Australian contingent to the Sudan, 1885* by A. Collingridge



Semaphore flags & heliograph



## Parliament House Tour – Wednesday, 2 September

Participants were divided into two groups for a guided tour of the public areas of Australia’s Parliament House, situated in the top of Capital Hill.

The current Parliament House is the third such building used since Federation in 1901 to house the Federal Parliament. The first was Victoria’s State Parliament House, in Melbourne, which was “loaned out” until a new Federal Capital could be located and a Parliament House opened. The second was the “Provisional” Parliament House, constructed between 1925–27, at the base of Capital Hill, Canberra, and opened on the 9 May 1927. This building is now the home for the Museum of Australian Democracy. Today’s third Parliament House was built between 1981–88, and opened on 9 May 1988, by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

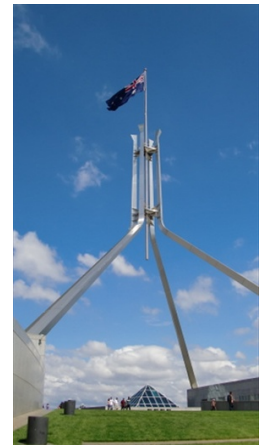
The tour consisted of the building’s foyer, portraits of past Prime Minister’s and significant Parliamentarians, the House of Representatives & Senate Chambers, and the roof-top 81 metres high Flag Mast, flying a 6.4 x 12.8 metres Australian National Flag. Exhibited in the public spaces of Parliament is the painting of the formal opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament, in Melbourne – May 1901, a 1297 copy of the *Inspeximus* issue of the British Magna Carta (one of only four such copies in the world), and the “Trust the Women” Suffrage Banner of 1908.



Photos: (left) Media Storehouse



(centre) Ralph G.C. Bartlett



(right) “Visit Parliament” Website



ICV participants in foyer



(photos: Ralph Kelly).

Start of group tour





House of Representatives (photo: Ralph Kelly)



Senate chamber  
Photo: Ted Kaye

Photo: Senate display of the Australian Coat-of-Arms.  
(Photo: Ted Kaye)



## The Women's Suffrage Banner (1908) "Trust the Women Mother ..."

The Banner was purchased in England by the Australian Bicentennial Authority and was in 1988 presented to Senator Margaret Reynolds, Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Status of Women, by the Australian Council of Women. In 2002 it was donated to the Parliament House for permanent display to celebrate the centenary of the Commonwealth Franchise Act (1902).



Congress participants inspecting the "Trust the Women" Suffrage Banner of 1908, in Parliament House. (Photo: Ted Kaye). Banner's photo is sourced from the Australian Parliament's "Visit Parliament" website.



This banner was taken to England where it was carried in London suffrage processions in 1908 and 1911. The second march, called the "Women's Suffrage Coronation Procession", on the 17 June 1911, attracted 40,000 marchers, mostly women, with the banner being carried by its designer, Australian artist, Dora Meeson and her husband, George Coates, at the head of the Australian and New Zealand contingents. Some of the participants included Mrs Margaret Fisher, wife of the then Australian Prime Minister, Mrs Emily McGowen, wife of the then Premier of New South Wales, and Australia's leading feminist, suffragist and one of the first three women candidates for the Federal Parliament, in 1903, Vida Goldstein.

Australian women, except for those being Aboriginal, were granted the vote in Federal Elections in 1902, making the Australian Parliament the first such national Parliament in the world to have both male and female voting rights. The Banner's image shows an Australian woman appealing to the England, the mother country, to accept a young country's advice on the wisdom of adopting women's suffrage.

Information Source:

"Trust the Women – Women in the Federal Parliament (Parliament House, Canberra 1992) and;

[https://www.aph.gov.au/Visit\\_Parliament/Art/Online\\_Gallery/History\\_of\\_the\\_Australian\\_Parliament](https://www.aph.gov.au/Visit_Parliament/Art/Online_Gallery/History_of_the_Australian_Parliament)

## International Flags Display, Lake Burley Griffin – Wednesday, 2 September

The last stop in Canberra was the “International Display of Flags”, on the southern shores of Lake Burley Griffin, before starting our return trip to Sydney. These national flags, over 100 on permanent display, represent all countries with embassies or high commissions in Canberra together with the flags of the European Union and United Nations. Each country’s flag is positioned alphabetically, flown 24 hours a day, and identified by a plaque at the base of each flagpole. The display is in two sections and occupies the shoreline between High Court of Australia and the National Library of Australia.



Photos: Ralph G.C. Bartlett

These two adjacent International Flags Displays were opened by the then Governor-General of Australia, Sir William Deane, on Australia Day – 26 January 1999.

